

Binase and other microbial RNases as potential anticancer agents

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Abstract

Some RNases possess preferential cytotoxicity against malignant cells. The best known of these RNases, onconase, was isolated from frog oocytes; and is in clinical trials as anticancer therapy. Here we propose an alternative platform for anticancer therapy based on T1 RNases of microbial origin, in particular binase from *Bacillus Intermedius* and RNase Sa from *Streptomyces aureofaciens*. We discuss their advantages and the most promising directions of research for their potential clinical applications. © 2008 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

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